



W. L. CLAPP

Candidate For Republican Nomination For TRUSTEE FOR KNOX COUNTY

I am a Candidate for the Republican nomination for Trustee for Knox County, in the Primary, to be held March 21, 1918, I was born and reared on a farm at Corryton, this countr, and lived there until seven years ago

MY PUBLIC RECORD

One term as Justice of the Peace; seven years as assistant postmaster and cashier of the Knoxville post office.

During my services as assistant postmaster, I became a member of the Local Post Office Clerks Union No. 798.

I solicit your vote and influence.

W. L. CLAPP

STAUBS THEATRE

Beginning Thursday, January 31

Three Nights,

Saturday Matinee

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN AMERICA

EXPERIENCE

Wealth Introducing Youth To Intoxication
Style, Blue Blood, Wealth, Youth,

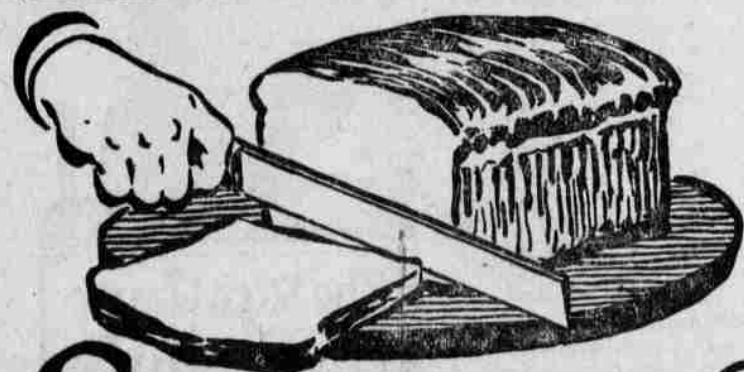
NINE MONTHS IN NEW YORK. FIVE MONTHS
IN BOSTON. SIX MONTHS IN CHICAGO

JAMES H. COPELAND

Has Made Good As

REGISTER OF DEEDS

He will thank you for your support and influence at the primary election to be held March 21, for a second term.



Save a loaf
a week
help win
the war



ARTHUR C. GRAY

CANDIDATE FOR

SHERIFF OF KNOX COUNTY

Subject To Republican Primary March 21, 1918.

My Platform and Promise to the People;

A STRICT, IMPARTIAL ENFORCEMENT OF ALL LAWS

I call the attention of the voters to my record as Deputy Sheriff from Sept. 1, 1914 to Sept. 1, 1916.

If nominated and elected I will see that those living in the rural sections of the county will be given the same protection as those living in or near the city.

I WANT YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

ARTHUR C. GRAY

BIG CORN CROP IS NOW MOVING

More Than 3,000 Million Bushels
Raised in 1917—Gives
Big Surplus.

SAVES WORLD FOOD SITUATION

America Beginning Greatest Corn Consumption in History, Using Cereal in Many Delicious Dishes.

Corn, America's greatest cereal crop, is now moving rapidly to market.

More than 3,000 million bushels—30 bushels for every man, woman and child in America—were raised in 1917. It was a mighty crop. The actual increase is about 500 million bushels. And this extra store of grain is coming on to the market in the nick of time, since the American wheat surplus has been sent to help feed famine threatened Europe.

Just as it happened in the Colonial days, the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War, corn has actually become the nation's mainstay.

In the entire list of America's food commodities there is no item that is better than corn. In puddings, bread, corn pone, and as hominy combined with meat or eggs, corn is without a peer. Housewives are fast learning the large number of delicious dishes that may be made with corn and their families are benefiting by an increased use of the cereal. Corn, more than any other cereal, contains all of the elements essential to maintaining life and health.

In order that the fighting men abroad and in the army camps at home may be fed, and in order that actual famine may be kept from the nations associated with America in the war, the citizens of America are finding corn products delicious and palatable on "wheatless days" and glory in the fact that "wheatless days" here mean more wheat for the war worn allied nations in Europe.

England, France and Italy must be fed from America's great storehouse. They will get some corn—especially Italy—but most of their grain shipments must be wheat. Their ability to use corn is small compared to the facilities they have for using wheat. And it is the opinion of officials in Washington that the present is no time to try and change the eating habits of Europe.

America's greatest use of corn will be in the form of corn bread and corn meal, mixed with wheat in the making of leavened bread.

Mixed with 80 per cent. wheat flour, corn meal can be used in bread making, producing a loaf more nutritious than bread baked with wheat alone. It is a fact corn millers will verify that dozens of the large American bakers have been successfully using a corn flour in bread making for several years.

Hominy grits, served at breakfast with a poached egg, or eaten at any other meal with meats or gravy, is another use of corn that will become unusually popular during the war.

Corn syrup to sweeten corn cakes, and corn oil for use in all kinds of cooking, are two more products that are already welcomed in thousands of American homes.

Send Us Your Job Printing.
We Do Job Printing at Low Prices

BIG HERDS GONE

World War Wastes Europe's
Meat Supply.

American Stock Raisers Co-operate
With Food Administration in Conservation Measures.

It is probable that Europe for many years after the war will look to a great extent to America for its meat supply.

Europe's herds are dwindling under war's demands faster than they can be replenished.

When the German armies retired from occupied portions of France and Belgium approximately 1,800,000 head of cattle were appropriated. This addition virtually safeguarded Germany from cattle shortage other nations now suffer.

In England some 2,400,000 acres of grass lands have by compulsory measures been forced into grain production, thus reducing pasture and hay lands. A declining scale of maximum meat prices for live cattle was ordained in England, as follows: For September, \$17.75 per hundred pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.08, and for January, \$14.40. The evident intent of this measure was to drive the meat of animals into market as soon as possible.

According to official French figures, the cattle of France have decreased to a total of 12,341,900 as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913. Today, due to lack of forage principally, France is producing only one gallon of milk where before the war two and one-half gallons were produced.

Meantime the United States food administration has taken steps to conserve our flocks and herds and to increase their numbers. The stock breeders of this country show a disposition to co-operate with the government in this.

For many years it has been a practice among many of the dairy people of this country to kill male calves at birth and in many instances the females if not needed to replenish their herds rather than go to the expense of maturing them into veal. The high prices of meat caused the virtual discontinuance of this killing. Another encouraging fact is 75 per cent. of calves killed for veal this year were males.

Somebody has very aptly said that the wars of the world have been won with grease, meaning that bacon and lard have been as essential to success in war as powder, which is true.

The hogs of Europe have been very greatly sacrificed to present day needs. This makes the American burden all the more heavy and makes doubly essential an increased pork production in this nation. In Italy grain is now forbidden to be fed to hogs. In Denmark under a recent order one-fourth of the hogs were ordered to be killed. It is estimated that one-half have now been killed.

Memphis.—George C. Love, fire and police commissioner, resigned after 12 years in the city government.

Knoxville.—The city council of Maryville has passed an ordinance to suspend during the period of the war a former ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the corporate limits.

ONE OF THESE DAYS

You are going to have an old person on your hands, and that will be YOU.

Why not make sure right now that that old person shall enjoy all the comforts of his own fireside.

That's worth while, isn't it? Everyone looks to the future with HOPE—but a Savings Account in our bank reduces this to a definite plan.

We Pay 4 per cent On Savings Accounts

The word "National" in our name is the Government's Recommendation of our Worth and Reliability.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO WIGGINS COAL CO. F. W. HUNT AND W. E. GRANT C. C. Wilson vs. Wiggins Coal Co et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15653 In this cause, it appearing from the cross bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, the Wiggins Coal Co. F. W. Hunt and W. E. Grant are justly indebted to Wm. J. Oliver Mfg. Co. cross Complainant and they are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 10th day of Jan. 1918 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Wright, Jones & Saxton, Sols. Jan. 12 19 26 Feb. 2 1918

Non-Resident Attachment Notice McMillin & Burdette, Agents, Vs. S. T. Hanley No 13748

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace, for Knox County, Tenn. In this cause it appears by the affidavit that the defendant, S. T. Hanley is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having issued and returned to me with levy on his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks commencing the date of publication before me at my office in Knoxville on Feb. 7th 1918 at 12 o'clock in and make defense to said suit or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 11th day of January 1918 J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee Jan. 12 19 26 Feb. 2 1918

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.

To the Creditors of Minerva Bicknell deceased; I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Minerva Bicknell deceased, having suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox County, Tennessee, the insolvency of said estate, do hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file said claims, duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law with the County Court Clerk of said county on or before the 18th day of May 1918 or same will be forever barred in law and equity.

Any one indebted to the said estate is requested also to make settlement with me at once.

This 19th day of Jan. 1918 R. A. Keller, Administrator Jan 19 26 Feb. 2 9 1918

SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

American Consumer Profited by
\$180,000,000—French Situation Helped.

HOME PRICE HELD AT 9 CENTS.

This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal. Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the American public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was selling for 11 cents a pound last August; and that it would have advanced to 29 cents a pound, with the world shortage as a stimulus, had not the food administration secured the co-operation of the refiners and wholesalers and fixed a sugar price that today enables housewives to buy sugar at from 9½ to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent raise in sugar from September 1 to January 1 means \$18,000,000 to the American consumer," Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gentlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar would have prevailed and the public robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions." Later Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact that uncontrolled sugar advanced to

35 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been allotted 70 per cent. of its normal supply. Before the war the average annual household consumption here was 55 pounds a person. In England the annual consumption during the war is 24 pounds, and in France each person is allotted a little over one pound a month.

"In August the French government found itself unable to maintain even this ration," Mr. Hoover declared. "An appeal was made to America. France needed 100,000 tons. We agreed to fill this demand and up to December had shipped 85,426 tons. In the meantime an appeal was made to the American public to reduce its sugar consumption, and requests were made to distributors to supply the confectionary and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent. of normal supply. This has been generally followed, although such regulations were voluntary, as the food administration had no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8½ to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the country are supposed to take a profit of no more than 50 cents a hundred—half a cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of food administration regulations, binding refiners and wholesalers, the retailer is able today to buy sugar at from 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This enables him to sell to the housewife at 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of the sugar rulings. Mr. Hoover said recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been reported and followed up vigorously and stopped and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulct had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be filled to normal very soon if ships could be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of sugar is waiting for shipment. But the shipping situation is so acute that the nation cannot spare the eleven ships needed to transport this sugar. It would take the boats one year to haul 250,000 tons. In the same time they could be used for transporting 200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes that the American public will diminish its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per cent. when it is made clear that such sugar saving is a patriotic act and when it is understood that there are plenty of sweeteners available to take the place of sugar, such as honey or corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing centers of the world are Germany, the West and East Indies. German sugar is, of course, used at home. The East Indian sugar is unavailable because of the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on the world's shipping, France and Italy ceased to be self sustaining in sugar manufacture. England in the meantime was cut off from German sugar—1,400,000 tons a year—because of the war. The result has been that the allied nations have been forced to turn to America and the West Indies for their sugar.

EVASD RIGID FOOD CONTROL.

Food is Bought in Germany Surreptitiously in Violation of Autocratic Rulings.

Even the autocratic food control of Germany has been powerless to prevent surreptitious sales, according to semi-official reports reaching the United States food administration. Illegal sales of butter are being made in Germany at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a pound. Eggs sold contrary to the German food regulations are bringing 10 to 15 cents apiece, according to these reports. And bacon or ham is bringing from \$2.25 to \$3.25 a pound.

Rifle Range Being Reconstructed.

Col. D. C. Chapman of the Fifth Tennessee regiment, national guard, announces that the government is in possession of bids for the reconstruction of the state rifle range at Fountain City, where he will recommend rifle practice for all. Arrangements will be made soon for a state encampment here if the regiment is not called into service before summer. The reconstruction of the range will be along entirely modern lines. Training to be had will be along lines of modern warfare as well.